

No. XCI.

THE

African Repository,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. VIII. SEPTEMBER, 1832. [No. 7.]

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Published by order of the
Managers of the American Colonization Society.

*The profits arising from this Work, will be devoted to the cause of
the Colonization Society.*

Price two Dollars per year, payable in advance.

WASHINGTON CITY:

PRINTED BY J. C. DUNN, AGENT FOR PRINTING AND PUBLISHING THE REPOSITORY,
To whom subscriptions are to be paid, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the Repository will be addressed, Georgetown, D. C.

Postage, if not over 100 miles, three cents; any greater distance, five cents.

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The African Repository

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LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

WE have received very interesting despatches from the Colony, bearing dates up to the 20th of July. The following letters afford the most gratifying encouragement to the friends of the Society, while they bear testimony to the able and successful efforts of the Colonial Agent, of the Colonial Physicians, and other officers of the Colony. The statements here presented, cannot fail, however, to convince the public of the necessity of speedy and liberal contributions to sustain the Board in its endeavours to found new settlements, and to give greater extent and energy to all the operations of the Society. We say to all who feel an interest in the vast and truly Christian scheme of this Institution, that now, especially, is the time when their influence and their donations are required to promote its cause. Could an annual income of \$150,000 or \$200,000 be realized, it might all be easily and usefully expended, in a single year, to promote the cause of African colonization.

LIBERIA, May 1st, 1832.

GENTLEMEN:—In reviewing the events of the past year, we have every reason to be grateful for the many signal and providential favours which our Colony has experienced. No period since its first establishment, presents us with more abundant proofs of its substantial and increasing prosperity; and at no period have we had more cause to offer up our sincere and grateful acknowledgments to that Divine Being, whose goodness has been so bounteously extended to this rising community.

Health—that greatest of blessings—has never been more universally enjoyed. The disease of the climate, so much dreaded by strangers, and to the ravages of which, so many have fallen

victims, has, by the unremitted and undivided attention of the Colonial Physicians, been, in a great measure, deprived of its terrors, and made to yield to the well-directed efforts of professional skill. The average number of deaths that have occurred among the emigrants who have arrived since the first of January, 1831, will not exceed four per cent.—a result not only gratifying, but unprecedented in the annals of the Colony, and which cannot but reflect the highest credit on the professional attainments of those entrusted with their medical superintendence.

Our agriculture, the vigorous and successful prosecution of which is of such vital importance, and on which the prosperity of this Colony must ultimately depend, has received a new impulse, and is no longer considered of secondary importance; the people seem now to be duly sensible of the necessity of devoting their energies to the advancement of this branch of industry, and our settlements every where present the cheering evidence of laudable enterprise and durable improvement. Most of the emigrants who arrived in the few last expeditions, have already the promise of their labours being rewarded by abundant crops.—You will also be gratified to learn, that several of our most respectable citizens have turned their attention to the cultivation of coffee, a plant indigenous to the country, and which is every where to be met with near the sea coast, growing in the richest luxuriance. The Rev. C. M. Waring expects to have a plantation of 20,000 trees shortly completed; and there is every reason to believe, that the influence of so laudable an example will be widely diffused. Cotton and indigo are also the spontaneous productions of our soil, and will, when the efforts of those possessed of a little capital shall have been directed to their cultivation, prove valuable articles for exportation, and yield to the agriculturist the highest reward for his labours. But unless our people entertain more enlarged and liberal views, I fear they will not, at least for some time, avail themselves of these advantages; at present, few of those possessed of capital are willing to embark in any enterprise from which they do not expect to reap great and immediate profits; nor can they be made to understand that by thus investing a portion of their funds (now wholly devoted to the purposes of trade), they cannot fail of being amply recompensed, and eventually open to themselves great and never

failing sources of gain. I have, however, great hopes the experiments now making will convince the people that they have within themselves the means of acquiring wealth, and will induce them, by a judicious employment of their time and money, more fully to develop the resources of the country, and render themselves independent of foreign aid. Articles, important in a commercial point of view, are produced in abundance, at no great distance from this settlement; but for want of sufficient enterprise and capital to facilitate their transportation to the sea coast, they must, at least for some time, remain without our being able to avail ourselves of the advantages afforded by their proximity.

The commerce of the Colony has also partaken of the general improvement, and surpassed that of the preceding year. Within this period, 59 vessels have visited our port for the purposes of traffic; of these, 32 were American, 25 English, and 2 French. Our exports amounted to \$125,549 16, and the amount of produce and merchandize on hand, on the 1st of January, 1832, was \$47,400. The articles of export consisted chiefly of camwood, ivory, palm-oil, tortoise shell, and some gold, procured of the natives from the interior, and at various places along the coast.—The trade with the interior has also been proportionally increased, and our town is now becoming a place of resort for natives from the Condo country, and countries beyond, bordering on Foota Jallou. The Mandingoes also visit us in considerable numbers, and are the means of making us known to the nations of the interior.

By the provisions of a treaty lately concluded with the Kings and Chiefs of the Dey tribe, still greater facilities will be afforded to this branch of commerce; it being expressly stipulated in that treaty, that the natives of the interior, resorting to the Colony for the purposes of trade, should be allowed a free passage through their territory. From this privilege they were, in a great measure, heretofore debarred, as the natives of the Dey country, with a view wholly to monopolize the trade, either refused them a passage through their country, or charged them such enormous duties, that few could venture to visit us.

It is a source of great gratification to be enabled to state, that the condition of our public schools is highly promising; the report for the third and fourth quarters of the past year will afford

satisfactory evidence of the efficiency of our present school regulations; and there only remains towards their completion, that some provision should be made for the education of our recaptured Africans. These have been urgent in their request for the establishment of a free school at their settlement, and a want of funds has alone prevented me from acceding to their demand. Such an institution would, I am convinced, be productive of the most beneficial results; the manners and habits of those, at present in a semi-barbarous state, would be more assimilated to our own; sources of jealousy and prejudice would be removed, and the civilization of the neighbouring tribes, connected as they are by similarity of language and habits, with many of these people, would be rendered of comparatively easy attainment. I would therefore beg leave to invite your early attention to this subject, and trust you will be enabled to obtain funds sufficient to accomplish so desirable an object.

Our relations with the surrounding native tribes have, with one exception, continued to be of the most amicable kind. The great and increasing intercourse between the Colony and the different nations bordering on our territory, the earnest desire manifested on our part to render such intercourse mutually beneficial, by preserving a uniform course of justice towards them, and aiding in all the improvements calculated to exalt their condition, and impart to them the blessings of civilization, has done much towards the removal of all unfriendly prejudice, and bound them more closely to us by ties of interest, and will, doubtless, by preventing the recurrence of causes of irritation, ensure their perfect and permanent tranquillity.

In the latter part of January last, availing myself of a season of comparative leisure, I visited Grand Bassa, convened the chiefs, and made such arrangements with them as will secure to us the peaceable possession of a considerable portion of that fertile district. Negotiations were also entered into with the Kings at Grand Cape Mount, resulting in the cession to us of a part of that country, the possession of which has been deemed by my predecessors in office, of such vital importance.

The advantages to be derived from the settlement of these two points, have been stated in a former communication, and need not be repeated; but I will merely remark, that in point of salu-

brity, commercial and agricultural advantages, they are not surpassed by any on the whole Western coast, being of easy access from the sea, abounding in articles of trade and subsistence, and possessing a soil, the fertility of which promises the richest rewards to the labour of the husbandman. We have every reason to congratulate ourselves on so valuable an acquisition to our territorial limits.

In the management of the fiscal concerns of the Agency, the most rigid economy, consistent with the welfare of the Colony, has been observed; yet owing to the unusual number of emigrants who have arrived, the necessity of providing for their comfortable accommodation; the expenses consequent on the negotiations with the Windward and Leeward tribes, as well as those incident to the completion of such preliminary measures as were necessary to our occupying our newly acquired territory; the expenditures of the past will exceed those of any preceding year; nor can we indulge any reasonable hope that they will, in future, undergo any diminution: on the contrary, the great influx of emigrants, which the late energetic measures of the States of Virginia and Maryland will, in all probability, occasion, the expense necessarily incident to our keeping up separate establishments at Cape Mount and Grand Bassa, as well as the expenses consequent upon the enlargement of our territorial limits, and increase of population, will swell the disbursements of the present and proportionally increase those of each succeeding year.

The negotiations with the Windward and Leeward tribes for the enlargement of our territory, the late war with the Dey people, and the increasing current business of the Agency, occasioned by the large accessions of emigrants we have received within these few months past, have so multiplied my duties that I could not, possibly, without neglecting business of pressing importance, make the surveys of the neighbouring country, or institute the inquiries and examinations necessary to enable me to comply with the wishes of the Board, as expressed in the resolution of the 14th March, 1831. During my journey to Grand Bassa, I managed to ascertain the course and size of the principal branches of the Junk and St. John's rivers, and at the same time noted the quality of the soil, elevation, &c. of the different sections of country through which I travelled, and trust, at some

future period, to be able to furnish you with a map of the Colony more accurate than the one you now possess, and likewise give such information respecting its topography as will be useful and interesting.

I have the honour to be,

Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. MECHLIN, JR.

To the Board of Managers of the A. C. S.

LIBERIA, July 13th, 1832.

DEAR SIR:—The ship Jupiter anchored in our harbour on the 30th ult. by her I received your several favours of the 24th and 30th March, and 13th and 20th April, together with sundry resolutions of the Board of Managers; all of which shall receive the earliest attention.

The emigrants, 172 in number, have all been landed; a part of them will for the present remain in Monrovia, but by far the greater number have been sent up to Caldwell, where they will undergo their seasoning; when they can have their lands assigned them; many will draw their farm lots immediately, and should they not be shortly attacked with the disease of the climate, will make considerable progress in clearing and building, and thus be enabled to vacate the receptacles before the expiration of the six months usually allotted them to remain. I am much pleased with the appearance of these people, and think this decidedly one of the most promising expeditions that has been sent out for some time; several are men of intelligence and education, superior to the generality of their class, and will doubtless prove valuable acquisitions to the colony. The attentions of Capt. Peters to their comfort, health, &c. have been very judicious and unremitted, and they all speak of him in the highest terms.

Nothing could have afforded me greater pleasure than the cheering accounts you give of the progress of our cause in the United States. The practicability of the scheme, once considered as the dream of visionary enthusiasts, can no longer be doubted; the experiment has been fairly made and with the most

animating and decisive results. The advancement of the colony has more than realized the predictions of its most enthusiastic and sanguine supporters—and obstacles once deemed insurmountable, have yielded to the perseverance and energy of the early settlers, those hardy pioneers in the march of African civilization. Indeed when we consider the very limited means possessed by those who emigrate, and how few who are qualified by education and previous habits to constitute an intelligent, enterprising and well-ordered community; we cannot but wonder at the success that has crowned our feeble and comparatively unaided efforts.

Our relations with the surrounding native tribes, are at present on the most friendly footing; the late differences with the Dey people, have been satisfactorily adjusted, nor do we apprehend any further disturbance from that quarter; they have scrupulously fulfilled the stipulations of the treaty lately concluded, and have given us every assurance of their disposition to live on the most friendly terms with the colony.

A few weeks after our return from our excursion into the Dey country, I received a message from King Boatswain, who desired I would remove or modify in his favour, certain temporary restrictions we found it expedient to impose, respecting our intercourse with the natives inhabiting the country north of the St. Paul's river—at the same time assuring me there should be no necessity in future for putting ourselves to any inconvenience or trouble to chastise the Dey or Gurrah people, and requesting should they ever commit any aggressions on the colony that I would inform him of the fact, when such measures should be taken as would ensure perfect tranquillity—he moreover stated that he regretted we had not in the late instance acquainted him with the affair, as he would have rendered it unnecessary for us to have marched against them.

The agriculture of the colony, as you have already been informed, is more promising than ever—many of the emigrants who have arrived within these few months past, have made great improvements, and have the prospect of abundant crops—the mechanics have generally preferred residing in town, and accordingly have had their building lots assigned them. With regard to the farmers, I have with the few last expeditions, adopt-

ed a plan different from that hitherto pursued, and which I think will tend more to the encouragement of agricultural pursuits; instead of permitting them to draw their lands and reside in town until they are enabled to procure means to erect a frame dwelling; I have at once, and in some instances before they had become acclimated, placed them on their farms, and granted them such aid in goods from the public store, as was sufficient to pay for the construction of a good country house (such as the natives build,) sufficient to shelter themselves and families two or three years; by this means they are enabled at once to occupy and improve their lands without wasting their time in other pursuits, which but too frequently give them a distaste for agriculture and render them idle and dissipated. The cost of such a house is from 25 to 30 bars, at about 25 cents to the bar. The plan thus far has succeeded admirably—and although it may seem at first view to be somewhat extravagant, it proves in the end a saving to the Society—as many who would otherwise by contracting habits of idleness and dissipation eventually become a burden to the community, are thus enabled to provide for themselves and families a comfortable subsistence.

Within these few days I paid a visit of inspection to the settlements of recaptured Africans, and was much gratified with the result of my examination. The immediate cause of my visiting them at this inclement season, was their urgent request that I should be present at, and superintend their election for a chief or head man. Both the Eboes and Congoes had several times attempted to choose a chief, but always without success. The principal difficulty arose from those in the minority refusing to acknowledge as their superior, the person chosen by the majority; nor could they be made to understand that unanimity was not only not to be expected, but unnecessary to constitute a valid election; however, they finally resolved to refer the matter to my decision. I had the election held in my presence, and as soon as it was concluded, made some remarks on the necessity and propriety of submitting to the will of the majority, and explained in the most plain and simple language the nature and object of an election, citing our own customs as an example. They appeared to be perfectly satisfied, and I have no doubt that every thing will go on smoothly.

These people occupy two very neat and well built villages, near the east bank of Stockton Creek, and distant from Caldwell, about three miles; a small rivulet separates that of the Eboes from the Congo village. Each tribe have built by voluntary subscription and joint labour, a house of worship, and a town or palaver house; their gardens are well enclosed, in which are successfully cultivated, beans, cabbages, melons, yams, &c.; these they dispose of at the Cape in exchange for such articles as their necessities require. Adjacent to the village, but separated from it by a strong fence, are their farms, at present in a high state of cultivation. I saw one tract of about 150 acres planted in cassada, interspersed with patches of Indian corn and sweet potatoes. Their vegetables appeared to be very thriving, and will without doubt yield abundant crops. These people are decidedly the most contented and independent of any in the colony, and are rapidly improving in intelligence and respectability—they not only raise sufficient for their own consumption, but have considerable surplus produce, for which they find a ready market.—When not employed in the cultivation of their farms, they turn their attention to sawinglumber and making shingles. Many of the Congo tribe can read and have established a Sunday school, which is regularly attended by both children and adults; those who have received any education, officiating as teachers to the others not possessed of that advantage. These as well as the Eboes are very desirous that a school should be established among them, and I have promised to comply with their request as soon as I have funds sufficient to pay a teacher—let me again recommend this subject to the consideration of the Board.

It affords me the highest gratification to learn the Board have been pleased to approve of my efforts for the extension of our territorial limits. I had fondly hoped by this to have been able to inform them that we had taken possession of the newly acquired territory, but there have been obstacles to the founding of settlements which could not be surmounted without more extensive means than were at my command. Arms and ammunition were necessary for our security, and shelters had to be erected before we could possibly think of removing settlers either to Cape Mount or Grand Bassa; in addition to which we had not the goods and merchandize necessary to defray the expenses incident

to the successful execution of such a measure. I find (until we shall be firmly established) we will be obliged to keep up a factory at each place, supplied with such articles as are calculated to answer the demands of the natives, and for which they can exchange the produce of the country, viz. rice, palm oil, Ivory, camwood, &c. The list of goods enclosed in my communication to the Board, will point out the kind, quality, and relative proportions of the articles needed. Such an establishment, should your funds authorise the expenditure, will prove a source of profit and have great influence in inducing the natives to abandon the slave trade; as one of the principal objections on their part to discontinuing this traffic is, that they cannot through any other channel be supplied with such articles as their necessities require; they have frequently remarked to me when urged to abandon it, that they would readily do so, provided we would establish a factory at their place, supplied with a proper assortment of trade goods; merchandize of a particular description they say they must have and if neither the colonists nor agency can, or will furnish them, they must have recourse to the slave trade. These suggestions are made in haste, but I trust they may be deemed worthy of your consideration.

Another cause of delay in establishing new settlements, is the want of persons in whom I could confide to administer the government. There are, it is true, several who would answer very well; but they are engaged in business so lucrative, that the state of our funds would not warrant me in offering what they would deem an adequate compensation for the sacrifices they would have to make in devoting their time and services wholly to this business; and the services of those at present in the employ of the Agency cannot possibly be dispensed with. I will, however, endeavour to procure suitable persons, and as soon as the season admits of it, push the work with vigour. We require men, in whose discretion and integrity the utmost reliance can be placed, and who have a thorough acquaintance with the manners and customs of the natives.

At Grand Bassa, we have made some progress. Bob Gray, one of the chiefs from whom the territory was purchased, has cleared and planted a large tract of land in cassada and sweet potatoes, for the use of the settlers to be sent down; he has also

contracted to build three large and commodious houses in the native style; but these will not be finished before the close of the rainy season, when I will again visit Bassa, and superintend the establishment of our people.

The resolution of the Board, establishing a currency for the Colony, will, when carried into effect, prove of infinite advantage. I cannot, at present, give my views fully on this subject, but will, at as early a period as possible, take it up, and suggest such modifications as our circumstances may render expedient.

The ordinance respecting the sale of lands for debt, entirely coincides with my own views. The benefits resulting from such a regulation, I have already stated in a former communication, and need not repeat what was then urged; but would merely remark, that it has been submitted to the test of experience, and not one of the numerous evils predicted, have resulted. I trust, however, the matter is now set at rest; but should there hereafter be occasion to make any alteration, you shall be duly advised.

The directions of the Board respecting the mode of erecting receptacles, and their location, shall be attended to. It is my intention to explore, as soon as I possibly can, the country on the St. Paul's river, above the falls, and select a suitable place for a settlement. I am convinced that situations may be found, exceeding, in point of salubrity and agricultural facilities, any that we have yet seen. The country has been described by those who have travelled through it, as exceedingly beautiful and fertile, and there is no doubt but many will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to occupy it.

Some time since, I forwarded the reports of our schools for the third and fourth quarters of last year; from them you will learn that they are in a very prosperous condition. In addition to the boy schools, we have now two female schools in operation; one at Monrovia, under the care of Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, and another at Caldwell, conducted by Mrs. E. Caesar, both of whom are well qualified for the stations they hold. The salaries of these teachers are paid by a society of benevolent and philanthropic ladies of Philadelphia, whose generous exertions in behalf of this rising community, will ever be held in grateful remembrance. By the next vessel, I hope to be enabled to transmit the quarterly returns of the teachers of these schools.

The arms and ammunition received by the Jupiter, have proved a very seasonable supply.

I have before urged the necessity of keeping a regular supply of trade goods in the public store; our stock of cloths, and many other important articles is at present exhausted; nor can they be purchased here, except at a very great advance on the first cost in the United States. Now is the time for purchasing rice and palm oil; the natives are getting in their new crops, and if we do not avail ourselves of the opportunity, we will find great difficulty hereafter in procuring the quantity requisite for the subsistence of our people.

I send by Mr. Prout, who goes home in the vessel that conveys this, samples of several articles, which may serve as a guide in all future purchases. Several of them may, I think, be manufactured in the United States; particularly the various patterns of romauls and satin stripe; also, the large bowl pipes. It would be well to have the experiment made; I send them for that purpose.

My health has, for some time past, been unusually good for this climate, and I trust it will continue so. The rainy season has now fully set in; and should I be able to stand the climate through this season, I will consider myself perfectly acclimated. Dr. Todsen and Dr. Hall have lately had each a slight attack of intermittent fever, but are much better.

With sentiments of the highest respect and esteem,

Your obedient Servant,

J. MECHLIN, Jr.

TO REV. R. R. GURLEY.

LIBERIA, July 13th, 1832.

DEAR SIR:—The Ship Jupiter, which conveys this, anchored in our harbour on the 30th ulto. Her passengers, 172 in number, have all been landed, and placed in houses provided for their reception. A part of them suffered from sickness on the voyage, and several were still infirm when landed; I regret to state, that three have since died in consequence of the disease with which they were attacked during the voyage; the others are, I believe, convalescent. No blame can possibly attach to

Captain Peters and officers, who used every exertion to promote their health and comfort. They all speak of him in the highest terms, and seem truly grateful for the kindnesses experienced at his hands.

Messrs. Simpson and More, sent out by the society of free coloured people near Natchez, will return in the *Jupiter*. They will write to you from New York, to request your advice and assistance, in enabling them to reach their place of destination. They appear to be much pleased with the Colony, and their stay, though short, has been well employed in visiting our upper settlements, and collecting such information as will enable them to give a correct statement to their friends at home. As this was the only opportunity for returning home, I advised them to embrace it, as perhaps another would not offer before next April or May, and it would not be proper for them to arrive on our coast during the winter, even should they find a vessel to take them during our dry season.

The *Brig Ruth*, of Philadelphia, will leave this in a few days; by her I will forward my communications at length. Mr. Prout goes home on a short visit, to arrange some business relative to the estate of his father; he will be the bearer of my despatches, and will give you correct information respecting colonial affairs. I would write more fully, but the ship sails immediately.

With the highest esteem and respect,

Yours as ever,

J. MECHLIN, Jr.

Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS RECEIVED FROM DR. G. P. TODSEN.

CALDWELL, July 18, 1832.

A sense of duty to the Board and to the cause of humanity, has induced me, notwithstanding the very great injury it will be to my health, to conform to their wishes in postponing my intended visit to the United States. We have had more inter-mittents this season, than the old inhabitants remember to have witnessed. I attribute it to the fact, of a number of trees, situated between Caldwell and a marsh, being cut down by new emi-

grants, which trees served as a wall or shelter to Caldwell against the malaria, when the wind blew from that direction.

As regards the several Resolutions addressed to me, to prepare the history of the fever, its causes, treatment, &c. my past health, and its present state, with the many arduous duties I have to perform, have rendered, and do, for the present, render the execution of the demanded task out of my power. For more than five weeks, I have been confined to my bed every other day with intermittent fever.

The emigrants by the Jupiter are here, and have suffered considerably on board from the rains. Mrs. Cæsar has done well, and continues to be a most active and useful female teacher in the Colony. Mr. Cæsar is a most worthy and honest man, well qualified to instruct a school.

I thank you for the work of Boyle, but do not think highly of his views or practice. Depend on it, he is far from having discovered the philosopher's stone.

July 20th.

I have counted the Jupiter's emigrants under my care, and found them yesterday 158* in number. Of the Orion, or Baltimore emigrants, all, excepting a woman 110 years of age, are alive. The Kentuckians do bravely; not a single death since my report. The great apathy to agricultural pursuits, which, since the death of Mr. Ashmun, till the arrival of the Criterion's emigrants, existed in the Colony, and, by their example, became considerably lessened, has produced a general disposition among the industrious and respectable to remove to their lands soon after their recovery from the first attack of fever; nay, some have manifested a boldness to remove at a distance of five or six miles, before their seasoning. The Board must be aware that many who have recovered of the fever, are liable to be attacked, for twelve months, with our intermitting fevers, and to fall victims to them (especially the decrepid and children) under the most judicious treatment. The experience of all countries, but especially the settlement of the South-Western States in America, has sufficiently proven the fact, that in first clearing a rich, loamy soil along rivers and marshes, the most healthy constitutions have perished. Now with my best wishes, with all possible zeal and

* Some emigrants by this vessel, stay at Monrovia.

energy, the moment an emigrant moves to his farm, at a distance of five or six miles, it is out of my power to render him any essential service. The lands of these people, as to fertility, are among the best, and I wish I could add, as to salubrity; but there lies the difficulty, and it must remain for some time after they are cleared. I cannot therefore feel myself justified in holding out any hopes of a diminution in the mortality of such settlers, but rather fear an increase; yet not exceeding that experienced in some parts of Georgia and Louisiana.

LETTER FROM A COLONIST.

The writer of the following letter is one of the earliest, and most upright and public-spirited settlers in Liberia. Entire confidence may be placed in his statements. We are most happy to receive communications like this, as we believe nothing will more surely and effectually advance our cause, than the sober and candid testimony of intelligent and virtuous men of colour who have resided for several years in Liberia.

LIBERIA, July 16, 1832.

DEAR SIR:—I received your kind and obliging letter, bearing date 20th April. I now with pleasure embrace an opportunity of giving you a small sketch of our church affairs; I can say but little concerning political affairs, as I am not much of a statesman. You said in your letter to me that we have made great improvements, and there are greater to be made; in which opinion I coincide with you. Unless we shall have the pleasure of receiving such an expedition as was selected in 1823, I am afraid we shall not make so great a progress for the next eight years.—Concerning virtue and morality, I believe we can face the world with that. It is true, we have not formed ourselves into a temperance society, and we have no need of such a society; for I believe there is less ardent spirit consumed in our families, than in any other place of its size in the world. We can say with propriety, that the time is daily approaching, in which we can see the fulfilment of the promises the Lord hath made to his Son, to give the heathen for his inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession. It appears that the light of the gospel has sprang up among the Eboes. I had the pleasure of listening to the greatest experiences I ever heard, uttered from the lips of persons that could scarcely call the name of *Jesus*

Christ. We had every reason to believe that it was the work of God; yet we could scarcely believe what we heard with our own ears, though we recollected the promise made by God to the heathen: we then received them with joy, and I believe the spirit of God was felt through the house. We have sufficient reason to believe that God has heard the prayers of his people in behalf of the poor Africans. We endeavour to do all in our power towards civilizing them; I have been a great deal amongst them, and have also seen a great change towards civilization, since 1825. Truly, the harvest is great, and the labourers are few; but God will send forth labourers in due time, unto his harvest.

I have but little more to say; I only wish you would endeavour to send your invitation towards Williamsburg and Little York, Va. I know there are a great many smart freemen in those places, who are worth something; but they are situated so far out of the way, that they cannot hear a true statement of Africa. I should be happy to see a selection of yours from that part of the country. I cannot give you a statement of the affairs of the Colony, as I am engaged with other business; but will, the next time I write, give you a full detail. I believe we are all well at present. With my best wishes to yourself and family,

I remain your sincere well-wisher in the Lord,

H. S. NELSON.

LIBERIA HERALD.

We have received the numbers of this publication for the months of May, June, and July, which contain much interesting intelligence. The Editor, we are pleased to see, is giving us more original matter; and we trust that the Herald will contribute greatly to the diffusion of correct information concerning the Colony, and excite much zeal and charity towards the great objects of humanity and religion for which it has been founded. The following items are selected from the number for May.

"MONROVIA BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—On Monday, April 23d, ult. the Monrovia Baptist Missionary Society celebrated their seventh anniversary in the Baptist meeting-house in this town.—Sermon by the Rev. C. Teage.

"The present, it has been said, is the age of benevolence; at least,

there are many associations for that purpose, but how effective, we shall not undertake to say. The M. B. Missionary Society has now been formed several years; but we confess, we look around in vain to behold the success of their labours, or Missionaries labouring among our heathen.

"We know not why the public are more watchful of benevolent associations than any other, but so it is; and all that such have to do, is to be up and doing, that no cause of complaint may be found.

"Many societies elsewhere, excuse themselves, under the plea that no objects for the exercise of their benevolence can be found; such can never be the case of one in Africa. The world is wide, and there is misery enough in it; and Africa, we all know, has her portion of it, besides ignorance and superstition, from the Straits of Gibraltar to the Cape of Good Hope, from Cape Guardafui to the mouth of the Gambia."

"SCHOOLS FOR NATIVE CHILDREN.—We are much pleased to learn, that it is contemplated by the Colonial Government, to establish two schools for native children, at the new locations at Grand Bassa and Cape Mount. Every community stands in need of schools, and it is the bounden duty of every free government to support them as nurseries, from whence will issue, in the course of time, enlightened statesmen and patriots. Funds appropriated to the support of good schools, can never be considered as misspent; and nothing tends more to manifest to the eye of a stranger, that he is in the midst of an intelligent community, than numberless schools in every town and village.

"Many good men, who are really desirous of being useful in their day and generation, labour under mistaken ideas, about appropriations for the support of schools. They say that they have passed through life with but a small stock of knowledge, and they think their successors ought to do the same; but they forget that the world at large are growing more enlightened, and those who wish not to be left in the rear, must follow on."

"SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.—On Sunday, the 6th instant, the meeting-house lately erected for the Second Baptist Church of Monrovia, of which the Rev. C. Teage is pastor, was opened for the first time, and preaching held therein. Sermon by the pastor, from II. Kings, v. 61."

"NEW BUILDINGS.—Three commodious buildings have lately been erected at Caldwell, as receptacles for new emigrants, and two more are in a state of forwardness."

"MRS. KILHAM.—We are sorry it is our painful duty to announce to our readers, the death of this philanthropic individual, who died on the 31st of March, off Plantain Islands, on board the Galliot Young Vrow, on her passage from this port to Sierra Leone. The Galliot has since returned to this port, dismasted."

In the Herald for June, we find the following notice of the settlement of recaptured Africans.

"NEW GEORGIA.—Our recaptives of the Congo tribe, have progressed so far in civilization, that several frames (some of which are up) are preparing to be erected during the present season. Their meeting house is so far finished, that they hold regular meetings therein; and through the whole village, there reigns so much neatness and comfort, that we have seen few spots to surpass it."

We were highly gratified by the perusal of the following editorial notice in the Herald for July.

"ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.—On Saturday, the 30th ult. the fine Ship Jupiter, Captain Peters, arrived at this port in 45 days from Norfolk, Va. with one hundred and fifty-seven emigrants. They appear to be mostly fine and able bodied emigrants, and particular individuals, of good standing and respectability in the parts where they formerly resided. Letters of introduction, from friends in America, have been handed us by Messrs. Simpson and Moore; who are sent out by the Auxiliary Colonization Society of Natchez, Mississippi, with the approbation of the free coloured people of that place, to view the Colony, and make report of their observations. We bid them welcome to our shores, and hope every facility will be afforded them in their travels and inquiries, by our fellow-citizens.

"Our brethren have a right, if they cannot credit all that has been published concerning Liberia, to send intelligent and competent persons to spy the land; and we should be pleased to see other cities follow the example of Natchez, instead of passing resolutions, and publishing inflammatory pieces, whose tendency can only be, to widen known prejudices, which have existed from time immemorial.

"We are also informed, that our brethren in Charleston, S. C. prompted by the same motives, have delegated one of their number, Mr. Chas. Snetter, who has arrived in the Jupiter, to look for them, and see if the reports which have been in circulation are true. Our letters also introduce to our notice, and that of our citizens, Mr. James P. Thompson, from New York, as a gentleman qualified to fill the responsible office of teacher of youth. Our wants in respect to teachers of youth are so great that centuries must elapse, before the wide field, which is now vacant, can be filled up; in a word, Africa must first become civilized and christianized, throughout its vast continent.

"New York is a city, from which we have looked for more from our brethren, than merely passing angry vetoes against the Society. Put the best face we can on the matter, Is the man of colour, who is a resident of New York, any more respected, or does he enjoy more privileges than one of equal standing in Charleston, or New Orleans? We are for emigration, and those who have known us intimately for years, will bear us out, that upon this subject, no change has taken place in our views, no matter where, though our choice has been Africa. We wish our brethren to remove; let some go to Hayti, or South America, if they prefer, there

will always remain a sufficient number, from the inducements and advantages which a Colony, founded like this, will hold out, to remove hither of their free will and choice. We wish no man to be compelled to come to this land by force. They wrong us much, who impute any other motives to us, than those which should fill the breast of a man of colour, in common, from our desire of wishing our brethren to remove, to this land or any other, where they may enjoy rights for which they now sigh in vain in America. Though we cannot vouch for the purity of motives, of some who wish our removal to Africa, still we know that there are others, who have no other earthly motive in view, than our improvement, by the enjoyment of social and political rights, from which we are debarr'd in America; and we think we should give but little weight to the objection, that some are for our removal, out of mere prejudice, if we know that by so doing, we can better our condition.

"Self is one of the primary motives of all our actions, and we see not upon what grounds they abandon it, whenever the subject of emigration is presented to the consideration of our brethren in America. What care I for the motives which may actuate any man, if I am certain, to a demonstration, that I shall be benefited by embracing his offer, or assistance.

"The acquisition of Grand Cape Mount, and Grand Bassa, throws a wide field open for selection to all, and the emigrant, who cannot make a comfortable subsistence on the fertile banks of the St. John's River; can live no where. And while the operations of the Society at home, have been in a measure limited, from the small funds at their command, may we not hope now, from the appropriation which has been made in Maryland, and those which will probably be, in Virginia, at the next session of the Legislature, to see, from the resources at their command, extended plans for the comfort of new comers, and extended means of operation."



AGENCY IN ENGLAND.

We have been favoured with very cheering intelligence from the active and efficient Friend and Agent of the Society in England, in letters bearing date as recent as the 25th of August.—The following extracts are from Mr. Cresson's last letter, dated at Norwich.

NORWICH, 7th Month, 25th, 1832.

Dear Friend:—It is now a fortnight since I left London—justly fearful of encountering the pestilence which was ravaging Paris and driven from London by its no less fearful spread there:—and so far I have gratefully to acknowledge that my labours seem to have been peculiarly blessed.—

My first stage was Cambridge, where I was greeted by a note from an old friend, a clergyman at his seat "Chesterton"; also the name of the residence of Dr. Bowly, the President of our *first branch*—after so much opposition and persecution, the very coincidence was pleasing, and I know not but that, together with a little more health than has been my portion of late, has nerved me with more confidence in pushing our cause. Had I been a few hours earlier, a theatre for public action would have been presented at a large Bible Meeting at Royston, which was much regretted by some of the members, and was prevented at Cambridge by the vacation and consequent absence of leading men. But I secured an interest in the leading journal, and with some influential persons, with an invitation to return by and bye; even the A. S. S. Secretary rejoicing that something good was likely to unite all parties. One gentleman to whom I was presented, enclosed me two guineas. At Bury, I went a perfect stranger. I called on the principal banker. He at once agreed to a meeting and on obtaining the principal clergyman as chairman. All three of their papers, one edited by a slave-holder, came forth in our behalf; and at the Guildhall, in addition to a full house of seven hundred, half as many went away for want of room, I succeeded in dissipating many anti-American prejudices, and won over many. At the meeting, my ally (Robt. Bevan, Esq.) made an admirable speech—told them that ardening was his delight, and that he would *immediately* have his gardener in Liberia to send him seeds, and if possible correspond with him. We shall have in R. B. a host—as one proof, he offered at any time after my return to London, to travel up to town and accompany me to Brighton (150 miles) to secure me a warm reception among his rich friends.—R. Bevan's address is care of F. Francis, 3 Cross-lane, St. Mary at Hill, London. He wishes for their *committee*, which we formed at the same meeting, to have all our future proceedings sent *REGULARLY*, care of R. Barclay, 54 Lombard street, London. Early the next morning, several of the Ladies were warmly engaged in collecting, and some farther sums were promised, in addition to £8 collected at the door. On my arrival here, I fell into conversation at the Hotel with a citizen who has warmly espoused the cause, and done it much service. Through him, in the absence of I. I. Gurney, I had access to the religious world, and last night was called on to give the annual Missionary Meeting, the religious aspect of Liberia, which I did to about eleven hundred, and am asked to repeat it at the Independent Chapel on 1st day evening next. My own meeting was held this evening, from which I have just returned—It was at Friends meeting—crowded with about eight hundred—many went away and many hundreds did not attempt to get there, because they were aware that they could not get in. I. I. Gurney (called from home by previous engagements) was not there, but consented to act as

Treasurer for any sums proffered, and gave a second subscription of £10. Our Resolution was seconded by Rev. I. Alexander, the A. S. Secretary, which was done in very kind terms. Thus you see, all was ordered aright—and as my pious friend said—God was again with us.—Joseph Geldart, a leading and wealthy friend, (whose wife gave the £7 10s) was our chairman, and opened with a very neat speech. I was followed by Wm. Youngman in a powerful and eloquent speech of half an hour, highly in our favour. Henry Birkbeck, Esq. subscribed at the meeting £10.—J. Boardman and Tho. Bigwold £7 10s each, and others will follow it is said. The venerable Bishop, now eighty-eight, wrote me the following note, which will I hope, be inserted in the African Repository, as that of a prelate whose opinions carry great weight.

“To E. C. Esq.—Dear Sir:—Old age and the infirmities which usually accompany it, render my personal attendance at the meeting you mention, little less than impossible; but I can with truth say, that the cause which you have in hand, is fully entitled to the cordial support of every real christian, and that no man in the United Kingdom can more sincerely wish you success, than your affectionate friend,

HENRY NORWICH.

“NORWICH, July 24th, 1832.”

That extraordinary writer Harriet Martiman, with whom I had previously corresponded, received me with great cordiality. and from her powerful pen, I have had the promise of an article for Tait's Magazine, and one volume of her widely read series early next year, is promised to “*Liberia*.” Thus my dear friend, if I get you little *gold*, I win golden opinions, not only for the cause, but make it an instrument to break down those prejudices which were but too widely spread.

At our meeting to-night, a very strong committee was formed on the following resolution: “*Resolved*, that this meeting cordially approves the motives which have induced the establishment of the independent Colony of Liberia, for the purpose of civilizing and evangelizing Africa, and that the following gentlemen are appointed a Committee, with power to add to their number, to adopt such measures as may be thought desirable to support its interests and to give effect to its exertions.”

The Documents for this place are *very important*. This great county (Norfolk) is very wealthy and has much good feeling. The committee too, has one Editor for each of the three papers, both Whig and Tory, on its list, and thus our cause will be widely spread, if you do your part.—The packets for the Norwich Committee, will be directed to Joseph Geldart, Esq., if by *Liverpool*, care of Croppers and Co.—if by the *London* box, care of Sister and Beck, Token House Yard. But I must again remind you that postages are so heavy, that they would cost so many pounds, as to preclude their reception. Parcels ought therefore, to be directed for the “parcel bags, and *not* to be put into the Post-Office.”

HANNAH KILHAM.

It is with extreme regret, that we observe in the *Liberia Herald*, that the estimable writer of the following account of Liberia, recently died on her passage to Sierra Leone, off the Plantain Islands a short distance from the Colony. She was a member of the Society of Friends, who had repeatedly visited Africa, solely for the purpose of promoting education and christianity among its tribes. She died nobly as a martyr to the cause of Humanity and God, which she had contributed greatly to promote in England, by strongly exciting public sympathy in favour of the African race, and in Africa, by her mild and heavenly example, and most christian counsel to the Colonists at Sierra Leone and Liberia, and to such natives as listened to her conversation in those settlements.

Extract from a Letter written by Hannah Kilham, and dated Monrovia, Liberia, 3d Month, 13th, 1832.

I have met with a very kind reception from the residents in this place, and should grieve to think of so early a departure from the colony, were it not for the hope that we may be permitted to maintain a communication by letters, which could not have been so fully entered into by persons who had never met, as it may now; but having been here even for a short time, I have been enabled, as a sister, to enter into sympathy with those around me, in the difficulties, the consolations, and the duties connected with a situation so peculiar and so responsible as that of the first settlers in a colony like this. Some with whom I have had communications have possessed themselves of the comforts and accommodations of life, chiefly the fruit of a few years of persevering, steady industry, and are anxiously concerned for the promotion of the general welfare of the colony, and of the new emigrants whom they desire to see coming out, from time to time, in such numbers as the colonial society may be able to send. The colonial government is providing for the education of a number of children in each settlement; and some benevolent females in America are aiding this good cause, by providing for the instruction of two girls' schools, and sending out well qualified and estimable women of colour as teachers for them. The girls' school in Caldwell is already opened, and the excellent combination of gentleness and steady command in the teacher, is seen in the respectful and cheerful attention exhibited in the countenances of her pupils. The friends of this cause will hear with concern, that the other teacher, Betsey Johnson, a very superior woman, has been kept back from her purpose by sickness, and has lost her husband; he had the fever of the country in a mild form, but, after walking out, was speedily carried off by sickness of an apoplectic kind. This colony altogether presents quite a new scene of combined

African and American interest. I cannot but hope and trust that it is in the design of Infinite Goodness to prepare a home in this land for many who have been denied the full extent of that privilege in the land of their birth, and that some who are brought here as to a shelter and resource for themselves, may, through the visitations of Heavenly Goodness in their own minds, and the further leadings of Divine Love, become ministers of the glad tidings of the Gospel to many who are now living in darkness and the shadow of death. Not that I would convey the idea of a high state of religious feeling or great missionary zeal in the colony; but still I cannot doubt the existence of sincere desire to prefer the things that are excellent and that make for everlasting peace, and trust that the many outward cares that attend the formation of a new colony, with prospects of so rapid an extension, will not be suffered to take the place, in the leading residents here, of that feeling which connects all our desires with some sense of the transient nature of that which must perish with the using, and of the superior importance of that which is spiritual and eternal. The laws of Liberia against violations of order and morality are more strict than any other I have heard of; and I trust that strength will be given them not to relax on these important points, but thus to check those beginnings of disorder which gather strength and malignity by neglect. Great discouragement has been thrown out with respect to Liberia, on account of the mortality, in an early stage of the arrival of some of the emigrants: several circumstances contributed to this; the want of sufficient provisions for the first arrivals, the lack of medical residents, and the removal from a cold and mountainous district to so warm a climate.—Monrovia appears, for an African station, very favourable and pleasant.—The governor, Dr. Meclin, was absent at the time we arrived, having gone to Grand Bassa, to arrange for the formation of a new settlement.—On my way to Caldwell we stopped at New Georgia, a settlement that much interested me, about half way between this and C. The situation of the boys' school is beautiful, and the children lively in application, but not many well advanced; the school having been scattered more than once to make a temporary receptacle for the new emigrants.



HIBERNIAN NEGROES' FRIEND SOCIETY.

Through our esteemed friend, Elliott Cresson, we have received a very able Pamphlet entitled "a Retrospective View of West India Slavery, together with its present aspect," recently submitted to a public meeting of the Society, in Dublin, which contains the following eloquent tribute of respect, for the labours of our Institution.

"There is yet another experiment in progress to which the benevolent

and anxious friend of the Negro will look with peculiar affection and interest; in which the mighty resources of the energetic but philanthropic community of our transatlantic brethren are enthusiastically and successfully embarked, and by which they not only hope to wipe off the disgrace of a wicked participation in inflicting the wrongs of bleeding Africa, but to repay with abundant interest all her forced servitude with the better blessings of peace, good government, and Christian truth. If we cast our eye to the shores of Africa, where many a bloody scene has been filled up, and many a heart has been broken by the cruel avarice, the lawless violence and murderous atrocities of men called Christians, boasting of their civilization, their rights of property and their profits of merchandize; we shall now see waving, the standard of freedom, the branch of peace, and the wings of commerce in the colony, the growing republic, the infant state of Liberia. There, already, are settled nearly twenty-thousand Negroes,* 2500 of whom once were, but are no longer and never shall again be, slaves, pursuing the occupations of freemen, carrying forward the adventures of domestic and foreign merchandize; governing, judging, teaching and protecting themselves. Negroes are ministers of the Gospel, medical attendants, civic authorities, trading merchants, agricultural and mechanical labourers. They speak our language, they conform to our customs, adore our God, believe in our Saviour, and make known the Gospel of our salvation to the heathen around them. They are as a city set upon an hill, a light that shineth in a dark place, until the day dawn and the shadows flee away, and the morning-star arise on the continent of Africa, and the light which now glimmers only upon her coast, shall become as the light of the morning sun, which shall shine more and more until the perfect day, when all the people shall be blessed in Jesus, and all the Tribes call Him blessed."



LIBERIA.

The following certificate by Messrs. Simpson and Moore, coloured men, agents of the Natchez Colonization Society, whose arrival here recently has been announced, has been sent to us for publication. Simpson and Moore are intelligent men, and their report, written and oral, will probably give more satisfaction to their coloured brethren here, than those of others whom they might suppose interested in making too favourable representations. We understand that they will remain some time in the city, and may be applied to for information. They will probably be present at some of the public meetings called to promote the objects of the Colonization Society.—[*N. Y. paper.*]

* Reference is, we suppose, had here, to the natives who have submitted to the laws of the Colony.—[Ed.]

We the undersigned, having been sent to Liberia, to ascertain the situation of the Colony there, are happy to state, for the benefit of the coloured people generally, that during a residence of nearly three weeks in the Colony, we visited the four principal settlements, in all which we found the Colonists healthy, well pleased with their situation, and improving their circumstances very rapidly. A uniform expression of gratification that they had found a place of freedom and comfort in Africa, was made without exception. Such was the impression on our minds of the advantages of emigration to this Colony, that we have determined to report favorably of the object to the Society which sent us out; and, as the best testimony of our full persuasion of its great advantages, have determined to settle our business, and remove to Liberia the first opportunity. We see our brethren there freemen, and advanced to the full privileges of unrestrained enterprise and Christian liberty. We have time only to give this brief assurance now, but shall make our full report public on our reaching Natchez. GLOSTER SIMPSON.

New-York, Sept. 11, 1832.

ARCHY MOORE.

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Colonization Society, from the 28th of July, to the 8th of September, 1832.

Collection in Presbyterian church, Martinsburgh, Va. by Rev. Mr. Matthews,	\$28	
donation by Miss Louisa Roberts, of ditto,	1	
by Mr. James Strider, ditto,	1	30
Collection by Rev C. Wilcox, N Greenwich, Conn,		7
Christ Church, Washington, D. C. by Rev. Mr. Hatch, per J. P. Ingle,		11 47
Wm. M. Atkinson, of Petersburg, Va. as follows:—		
Collection by Rev. W. S. Plummer, in Pres ch \$24		
Rev. A. Syme, Episcopal church, 15		
Rev. D. Wood, Methodist church, 13 61		
Rev. G. Mason, in Baptist church, 9 41	62 02	
Collection in Presbyterian church, Hillsboro', N. C. to make Rev. John Witherspoon a life member, per J. W. Bingham,		20
N. B. This money came in a letter to Rev. R R Gurley, which contained \$20 only, whereas the letter stated that \$30 were enclosed.		
Collection by Ashtabula county Colonization Society, per Jacob Austin, of Austinburg, Treasurer,		30
Joseph J Gray, of Granville county, N C. the balance due for the transportation of his servants, including a donation of \$5		43
Collection by John R Moreland, from the citizens of Indianapolis,		10
of which \$10 only were enclosed,		
Carolina Temperance Society, of Carolina, Tompkins co New York, per Joseph Speed, Secretary,		7
Collection by Rev Charles Doolittle, at a meeting of the citizens of Mooers, Clinton county, New York,		5
Collection by Rev Handel S Nott, Dunstable, N H. viz:—		
by the Bible Class,	\$17 50	
Sabbath School, ... 4		
his congregation,	12 50	34
Collection by Rev Jacob Coon, pastor Presbyterian congregation of Crabapple, New Athens, Harrison co Ohio,		20
Collection by Rev James Johnson, at celebration of the Sabbath School and Bible class, St Johnsbury, Vt		19
Collection by Rev — at North Argyle, per Daniel		

Stephenson, P. M.	5	
J B Maxwell, Belvidere, Warren county, New Jersey, ...	10	
Abner Wesson, on account of subsc'n to Liberia Herald,	2	
G W Kemper, Port Republic, Rockingham co Va viz:—		
Collection by Rev Martin A Dunn, at Conrad		
Meth Episcopal Church, Rockingham circuit, \$7 62½		
at a prayer-meeting in Port Republic,	4 81	
donation by Mr Dunn,	2 56½	
	15	
collection by Mr Rhodes, Rockingham circuit,		
of Miss E Kennedy, \$2 50		
of Mrs S Clements, 2 50 —	5	
Thomas Holt, subscription to Repository,	2	
G W Kemper, do do do	2	
ditto donation,	1	25
Colonization Society of Virginia, per B Brand, Treasurer		300
Collection by Rev J B Patterson, of Washingtonville, Co-		
lumbia county, Pa in Derry congregation, Columbia co.		20
Collection by Rev A Stephens, Wilkesbarre, Mass viz:—		
In Presbyterian church, South Wilkesbarre	\$8	
from ladies and gentlemen of Washington Academy, 12		20
Collection by Rev Dr Aydelot, Christ Ch Cincinnati, Ohio		14
in Methodist Episcopal church, Georgetown,		
D C by Rev Mr Furlong, per S. McKenney,		7
Collection by Rev John A Hicks, in Episcopal Church,		
East Rutland, Vt.	\$17 50	
by Rev Hadley Proctor, Baptist Church, East		
Rutland, per Rev Mr Hicks,	10	27 50
Collection in Newtown, Bucks co Pa Presbyterian con-		
gregation, from J Hancock, per C S Fowler,		13
Collections by Rev N W Calhoun, and George W Sum-		
mers, and Matthew Dunbar,		15
A T Nye, of Marietta, Ohio, as follows—		
Collection in Methodist church, Marietta, Ohio, \$7 07		
Presbyterian congregation in Salem		
& Fearing, Rev L DeWitt, pastor 6 12		
Congregational Society of Marietta		
Ohio, Rev L G Bingham, pastor, .	20	
	33 19	
deduct premium paid on draft, 19		33
Collection by E R Fairchild, North Presbyterian church		
of Hardiston, Sussex county, New Jersey,		5
Collection by Rev. A Williamson, Corydon, Indiana,		
in Presbyterian church of that place, \$3 75		
in Rehoboth church,	1 25	5
Collection by Rev Barnabas King, Rockaway, New Jersey		
per Joseph Jackson, P M		11
Gerard Ralston, Esq. of Philadelphia, as follows—		
Sixth Presbyterian church, per E Crowell	\$28 07	
Fourth do do S Morrow	7 25	
Rev Mr Bull, St Mary's church, Chester county	10 10	
St. Stephen's church, Philadelphia,	48 76	
First Presbyterian church, per John Keim,	28 40	
St James' church, per P C Lowber,	54 97	
Second Presbyterian church, per Peter Lesley,	38 49	
Rev J Dukey, Pres church, Oxford, Chester co	23 05	

Christ church, Philadelphia,	27	14	
Eleventh Presbyterian church	35		
Rev Mr Neill, Presbyterian church Germantown	5	53	
Rev Dr Wylie 1st Ref'd Pres ch Philadelphia	44	34	
Robert Vaux, by Rev Mr Wharton in St Mary's (Episcopal) church, Burlington	16		
Rev B W Dickinson, Pres church, Lancaster ..	10		
Rev J Walker, Baptist church Marcus Hook ..	7		
Fifth Pres ch Philadelphia per J Montgomery .	20	65	
Rev A Eustace, Twelfth Presbyterian church	9		
Rev G Chandler, 1st Pres church, Kensington	14	40	
Mr H Freland, Grove, Pres meet'g Lancaster co	7	12	
Russel and Martien, collected from the inhabi- tants of Belle Fonte and vicinity, at a meet- ing of the Temperance Society,	43		
Mr J G Lowrey, from Lick Run church, col- lected at a meeting of the Temperance Soc'y	17		
cash received through Rev Mr Kennedy of Can- onsburg, in Sunday School at Centre, Wash- ington county, for Colonization Society, ...	2	28	
Pres church at Centre, per Rev Mr Kennedy,	7	72	
from Rev Dr E S Ely, collection in Third Pres- byterian church, Philadelphia, 8th July last	32		
	537	27	— 550
Frederick county (Va) Colonization Society, per John Bruce, Treasurer, as follows:—			
collection by Rev J E Jackson, in P E church	\$25	81	
Rev L Eglebergher in Lutheran ch	3	27	
	29	08	
deduct expended by that Society,	5		— 24 08
Collection by Rev Alexander N Campbell, of Elon, Hay- wood county, Tenn as follows:—			
L W Weaver, July, 1831	\$1		
Vincent Landrum, ditto	50		
at Wesley, Haywood county, July, 1832,	3	37½	
at Sharp's meeting-house, Tipton co July, 1832	8	30	
his own donation	1	82½	— 15
John S Walton of New Orleans, his first payment on the plan of Gerrit Smith, to be continued if in his power		100	
Collection by Rev Wm Herr in M E ch Portsmouth, Ohio		15	
J Brown per ditto, in Clingham and Ballenger's meeting-house,		5	
Collection by Rev J T Wheat, of Wheeling, Va in the Episcopal church, Wellsburg, after an address by him		10	
Collection by Rev D Denney, in Chambersburg, Pa		15	
Collection by Rev John L Bryan of Boardman, Ohio, in St James' Episcopal church,		5	
by Rev Harman Ellis, in Baptist Society, Norfolk, Conn		5	
Auxiliary Society Georgetown, Brown co O. as follows—			
Annual subscription of members,	\$36		
Collection by Rev Robert Hall	4		— 40
Collection by Rev H Halsey in the Society at Hickory Cor- ners, New York, per David Pomeroy, P M		5	
Colonization Society of New Richmond, Claremont coun- ty, Ohio, per R Potter, Treasurer, including a collection made by Rev Daniel Parker—amount not named		50	

Lewis Mettart of Fredericktown, Md as follows—			
from J Studdart, Tr Emmetsburg Col Society	\$30 02½		
coll'n in Luth ch Middletown by Rev A Reck	13 12½		
in Fredericktown by Rev D F Schaeffer	14 53	—	57 68
J Woodbridge, Treas Chillicothe Col Soc as follows—			
contributions from subscribers in Chillicothe			
Colonization Society,	\$15 75		
from subscribers to the Ladies' Colonization			
Society of Chillicothe per Miss S Creighton	16 75		
coll in Meth E church by Rev J M Matthews	4 50		
Ass Ref church by Rev Jos Claybaugh	13 25		
	50 25		
deduct premium for draft,	25	—	50
Collection by Rev Asa P Tenney, Groton, New Hampshire			3
Collection by Rev Josiah Pierson, 1st church Bergen, N Y			8
J Newall, 1st Meth church, Lynn, Mass			17
William Barlow, Waterbury, Conn ...			12
in Meth Epis ch Alexandria, D C per I Robbins			15
A friend at Gilboa, Schoharie county, New York			10
Sereno Wright of Granville O annual subscription for 1832			10
Collection by Rev Levi Griswold, in Presbyterian Society			
in Vienna (Phelps) New York, per David McNeil			10
Coll'n by Rev G Dorrance, Windsor, Mass per H M Wells			8
by Rev John H Grier, of Pen Creek congregation			
per Samuel Hernes, of Jersey Shore, Pa viz:—			
in Pen Creek congregation	\$9		
in Newbury do	6	—	15
Collection by Rev James S Woods of Lewistown,			
Pa in Lewistown and Waynesburg Pres con-			
gregations on the day appointed for a general			
fast	\$27		
and forwarded by Mr Woods in anticipation of			
next year's collections	3	—	30
Collection by Rev W Paxton, in African Colonization So-			
ciety, in cong'n of Marsh Creek, Fairfield, Pa			10
in the town of Hinckly, O per Curtis Bullard .			3
Matthew Cary his subscription on the plan of Gerrit Smith			100
Collection in Meth Epis ch Fredericksb'g July 4	\$4		
4th July offering of 2 Ladies, enclosed in an anon-			
ymous letter to Fayette Johnson, of Freder-			
icksburg, per Mrs M B Blackford	10	—	14
Collection by Rev Isaac Keller, of Williamsport, Md in a			
small congregation in the country, near Williamsport			8
Bellefontaine Colonization Society, Ohio, as follows—			
taken up by the Society on 4th July,	\$22		
collection by Rev J Stephenson	2		
do by Rev Mr Garland per Mr Stephenson	1 25		
of which \$25 only were rec'd from J Seaman Tr	25 25	—	25
Collected by Rev J W C per Richard Morris of Bucking-			
ham Colonization Society as follows—			
at Mountain Cassel meeting-house	\$20		
at Mount Comfort do	2 50	—	22 50
Collection by Rev Sylvester Bush, in Congregational So-			
ciety at Great Barrington, Mass			13
by Rev Geo Gatch of the Methodist Episcopal			
church, Clermont county, in Gotion and			
Milford, per A Watson, Milford, Ohio			20

col'd child'n in Sunday-school in D. of Columbia, avails of monies rec'd for committing passages of Scripture to mem'y John Perkins, Corr Sec of Athens, O. Soc as follows—	2	59
from Wm Parker, raised at a Temperance meeting 4th July, in Rutland, Meigs county, Ohio	\$16	
from Sunday School in Alexandria, Athens co taken up at their annual celebration 4th July	3	25
from Sunday School in Athens, O taken up at their annual celebration 4th July	17	75
Collection by Rev Daniel H Johnson in his church Mendham, New Jersey, per Luther Conckling, P M	10	
Vermont Colonization Society, per D Baldwin Treasurer	200	
Presbyterian congregation of Cross Creek Village, Penn Rev J Stockton, pastor, per Hon T M T McKennon	15	
Caleb Morton of Boundbrook, N J. Tr & Sec Boundbrook Col Soc (\$8 24 collected by Rev R K Rogers in cong'n)	12	
Collection by Rev Wm Arman of Brownsville, Mifflin co Pa as follows		
in West Kishacoquillas congregation	\$5	
in Little Valley do	6	62
A few ladies and other individuals in the first Congregational Society of Burlington, Vt to constitute their pastor, Rev J K Converse, a life member,	30	
Coll Rev C Vallandigham, New Lisbon, O by J Thompson	2	75
Collection by Rev John Boyd, Monroe, Orange co N Y	5	
Collection by J Rea, Buck Spring cong. Harrison co Ohio E Peck, Rochester, N Y as follows—	80	
Collection in 1st Pres ch Rochester, 4th July	\$33	20
at Brockport do	13	12
J Strong, Treasurer Aux Col Society of Ogden	10	
Collection by Rev John T Adams, of Plattsburg, New York of which half is for the Education Society	2	
Rev Wm Simmons of Clermont co Ohio as follows—		
coll by Rev A S McClair at Carmel	\$10	96½
Rev W Simmons, Hopewell & Felicity	15	62½
do at Calvary	7	53½
do at Thompson's	3	87½
subsc'n to Liberia Herald, by Rev W Simmons	2	
Collection by Rev C Bradshaw, Ashville, N C	4	
do in 1st Pres ch Norristown, Pa. per William Powell	8	
Delaware county Pa Colonization Society, auxiliary to the State Soc or to the A C Society per F J Hinkson Treas	20	
Mr Gregory, Treas Alexandria Col Soc as follows—		
collection by said Society	\$44	25
do in Christ church by Rev Mr Mann ..	11	25
do in 2d Pres ch by Rev W C Walton	11	97
do in 1st do by Rev E Harrison	17	82
do in Baptist church by Rev S Cornelius	6	50
do in St Paul's church, Rev Mr Jackson	10	
donation by J Stephenson, of Frederick co Va	10	
George Burwell of Frederick county, Va his annual subscription on plan of Gerrit Smith, per Rev Wm Meade	100	
Subscribers in Bishop Meade's congregation on the plan of Gerrit Smith, per Rev Wm Meade	100	
A few warm friends of Temperance, of Lancaster county, Va who met at the White Stone Chapel on the 4th of July for the purpose of promoting its cause, when a collection was taken up for the American Colonization Society, per J Berkley, of said county	15	
Rev R G Armstrong of Fishkill, N Y as follows—		

collection by him in 1st Pres church and congregation of Fishkill, in addition to their contributions to the next sum below	\$10	
by Johnsonville Temperance Soc of Fishkill ..	20	— 30
Donation by Thos Marquis near Bellefontaine, Ohio per J Seaman, Treasurer Bellefontaine Col Society		5
Coll by Rev Jackson Kemper, St Paul's ch Norwalk, Conn		19 22
New York State Col Soc per Richard Yates, Treas, viz:—		
collected at Romulus 4th July per William Welsh	\$10	
Tompkins county Col Society per A S Johnson	93 61	
Courtlandt county Col Society per O W Brewster	28	
collected in town of Malone per A Parmelee ...	6 50	
3d Pres church, Albany, per Rev Mr Lockhead	5 21	
4th do do do per Rev E N Kish	40	
Ref Dutch church Poughkeepsie Rev Mr Cuyler	45 04	
Presbyterian church at Schenectady	31 50	
do do at Sackett's Harbor	3 32	
do do do do year before	11 68	
Ref Dutch ch Niskaune, Rev Mr VanWaggenen	6 16	
do Fishkill Landing per Rev W S Heyer	14	
Episcopal ch Palmyra Rev B W Wickoff	20	
Baptist church Hamilton, D Hascall \$7, postage 37	6 63	
Ref Protestant ch Duaneburgh per G McMaster	13 72	
1st Presbyterian church Auburn per J S Seymour	25 50	
Ref Dutch church in Schenectady per G F Yates	12	
1st Pres church Albany per Rev J N Campbell	18 40	
Ass Ref ch Bloomingburgh, Rev J S Lansing	5	
do Galway, Rev J Mans	10	
Aux Col Soc Bethlehem per Rev A Dean, Pres	8	
Pres ch Brutus, Rev D C Hopkins \$3, postage 37	2 63	
Newark Valley, Tioga co by Rev Marcus Ford ..	20	
at Caroline by J Speed	6	
from a few primitive Methodists at Watervleit per Mr Fidler	5 25	
in Rev Mr McKee's church at Troy	4	
Reformed Dutch church Bloomburgh, Rev S Van Vetchen \$9, postage 12 cents	8 88	
1st Presbyterian ch Whitehall, Rev J Kennedy .	13	
Primitive ch Mt Hope per S Swayey \$5 postage 45	4 55	
Crown Point by Rev S L Herrick	6	
donation from Archibald Craig of Schenectady .	50	
collected at Sandy Lake by O Olmsted	6 50	
Presbyterian church Lansingburg, J McCulloch	16	
collected at Plymouth by Rev L Clark	5	
at Syracuse by Rev S Manning \$6 postage 25 cts	5 75	
collected at Keeseville by Richard Keese	20	
Meredith by Rev William Fisher	4	
Ref Dutch church Amity, Rev J H VanWaggenen	4 60	
collected in Binghampton by Rev S West	21 39	
Reformed Dutch church Cossackie by Rev J Searl	30	
collected at Cambridge Rev Alexander Bullions	12 06	
Presbyterian church Geneva by Rev Seth Smith	13 30	
Amenia South by Rev John G Low	9 80	
2d Presbyterian ch Oswegatchie Rev E G Smith	14 07	
Pres church Cherry Valley per H J Olcott	16 07	
collected at Ansville and Lee by Rev Clement Lewis of the Pres church \$3 postage 25 cents	2 75	
Presbyterian church Champlain per S Hubbett	15	

Baptist church Poughkeepsie, Rev Mr Walsh....	6
town of Preble by Rev A P Clark	4 37
1st Presbyterian church Hudson by Mr Thurston	16 70
do do E Nelson Rev Mr Day	4 25
collected in Westfield, Chautaugue county	18
collected in Canaan per B F Butler	11
Neelytown, Orange co. Rev J McKinsey.....	8
Hamilton, Rev P Feild \$7, deduct postage	6 88
Col Soc Le Roy, Genesee co per Mr Gates, Treas	16
received of Ebenezer Watson, Agent A C Society	19 33
collected in town of Pompey in 1st church	8 55
Presbyterian church Balston, Rev D McArthur's	25
Madison co Col Society per E Holmes, Treasurer	83
Presbyterian church Nassau, Rev Mr Tracy	5 80
St Paul's church Rochester, Rev Mr Colton....	75 88
collected in Athens by Rev C VanCleaf	3 40
by Rev Mr Palmer, Franklin county	13
by Rev S C Brown's congregation W Bloomfield	12 16
by Rev A D Eddy's do Canandaigua	42
donation from William Antis	20
Walter Hubbell	20
(the last four sums were remitted by W How-	
ell, Treas Ontario co Col Society)	
collected at Romulus by Rev Mr Burtin	5
remitted by Courtland county Colonization Soc	31
Presbyterian church Brookham by Rev Z Green	5
do do Kingsboro by Rev Mr Yale	22 79
do do Amsterdam Rev Mr Wood	14 17
do do Otis co by Rev R Corning	15
Tompkins county Col Society per A S Johnson	57
collected at Troy in St John's church	22 82
Baptist and Methodist cong's Lisle by C Salisbury	26
collected at Arcade by Rev Mr Hinckley	5
Yates county Col Society per E B Jones	84 87
donation by Benjamin Griffin	8 84
South Dutch church Albany by Rev Isaac Ferris	16 18
at Romulus by Rev S Van Vetchen \$4 postage 13	3 87
1st Ref Dutch ch Albany Rev Dr John Ludlow	42 50
3d Presbyterian ch do by Rev Mr Lockhead	3 16
Episcopal ch Lansingburgh by Rev Mr Whipple	8 75
Dutch church Canajoharie by Rev Mr Wells	8 12
Presbyterian church Schenectady per D Boyd ..	13
collected at Bloomingburgh by Rev Hugh Conly	7
Hampstead, L I. by Rev Mr Webster	15 75
Epis ch at Troy by Rev D Butler	54 62
Walden by Rev P B Cromwell	9
Camillus by Rev B B Stockton	6
Walden by Rev W H Hart	13
Manlius by Rev A S Holsten	7
Kinderhook by Rev J Sickles	17 32
Blooming Grove by Rev J Arbuckle	12
Schenectady per G F Yates	24 70
Clintonville by E Williams	7
4th Pres ch Albany, Rev E W Kish	25
Pres church Homer, G W Bradford	25 50
Bethlehem by R Van Cellen	11
Dutch ch Bern by Rev A H Myers	6 48
Delhi by Rev John Snityer	8

Ogdensburgh \$11 31 at Oswegatchie		
\$1 50 per J A Savage postage 18 cts	12 63	
Nassau by Rev S J Tracy	5 12	
Lisle by Rev C Salisbury	19	
Westport W J Cutting \$3 postage 12	2 88	
Pres ch Watertown by Rev J R Boyd	22	
Bethlehem by Rev A Fort	7 50	
Crawford by Rev J McKinsey	4	
Middleburgh by Rev J Ganetson ...	5	
Nishauna by Rev J R VanWaggenen	5	
Tompkinsville by Rev Mr Miller	8 52	
Amenia by Rev John G Low	10	
Waterville by Rev R Bacon	12	
Canton by Rev H S Johnson	4	
Potsdam by Rev F E Cannon	12	
Pres ch Waterford by Rev R Smith	24	
Liberty, Sullivan co. per L Buckley	2	
Amsterdam by Rev J Wood	10 06	
	<hr/>	
	1,958 35	
deduct disbursements by said Soc \$164		
formerly transmitted - - - 1132 98 —	1,296 98	661 37
collection by Rev John Steele, Xenia, Greene co Ohio ..	10	
Colonization Society State of Con. per Seth Terry, Tr	550	
collections by Gersham Hyde of Portland, Me. as follows		
G E Adams, his Society Brunswick for Af Ed Soc	36	
cash from Garland for do	1 29	
	<hr/>	
	37 29	
Edgecomb from Society of Rev D Kendrick	6	
Winthrop D Thurston	9	
Brunswick G E Adams	21 25	
Turner A Greely	3	
Phippsburgh J Boynton	11	
students in Bowdoin College per E G Parsons	15	
society of Rev Thomas Adams, Vassalborough	8	
S L Pomroy, Bangor	36 06	
L Cram, Bangor, subsc'n to Repos for 1831-32	4	
Joseph Shaw, Thorndike, for Repository	2	152 60
collection by Rev J S Martin in Pres ch Snow Hill, Md	10	
collection by Rev W Browning in M E ch at Pittsburg Pa	5	
collection by Rev T Dorsey of Middleburg Va as follows		
At Middleburg	17 75	
at Rectertown.....	11 37	
at Upperville after a sermon by Rev Mr		
Andrews an Episcopal preacher	13 13	42 25
dis on J Mechlin's 2 drafts \$275 and 100 for prompt payt.	4	
Rev Alexander Proudfit of Salem, Ms. as follows—		
collected by him in his church	\$10	
collected by Rev A Watts, West Rutland, Vt	10	20
From Rev John Knox of Warrenton, Va. as follows—		
a young lady of Fauquier co Va	5	
4th of July contributions of two families in		
the vicinity of Warrenton.....	6 50	
collection in Liberty church	5 70	15 20
	<hr/>	
Total,	\$4,429 06	

Plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq.

This Gentleman has proposed to raise \$100,000, for the Society, in ten years, by securing 100 subscribers, who will pay \$100 annually, during that time. The following have already subscribed.

Gerrit Smith, Peterboro, New York.
 Jasper Corning, Charleston, South Carolina.
 Theodore Frelinghuysen, Newark, New Jersey.
 John T. Norton, Albany, New York.
 E. F. Backus, New Haven, Connecticut.
 A Gentleman in Mississippi.
 Matthew Carey, Philadelphia.
 William Crane, Richmond, Virginia.
 Fleming James, ditto.
 Robert Ralston, Philadelphia.
 Elliot Cresson, ditto.
 Mrs. M. H. Carrington, Mrs. Ann Fontain, } \$100 annually by
 Wm. A. Carrington, P. S. Carrington, } equal contributions
 Gen. Edward Carrington, and Walter C. Carrington,
 A few Gentlemen near Oak Hill, Fauquier County, Va.
 Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, Dedham, Mass.
 A Friend in Virginia.
 Robert Gilmor, Baltimore.
 George Burwell, Frederick county, Virginia.
 Association of 20 persons in Rev. Dr. Mead's parish, Frederick co. Va.
 Hon. Edward M'Gehee, Mississippi.
 Rev. Dr. James P. Thomas, Louisiana.
 Four young Gentlemen in Alexandria, D. C.
 The Auxiliary Colonization Society of Georgetown, D. C.
 A Friend in Fredericktown, Md.
 Another Subscription on the plan of Gerrit Smith, in Bishop Mead's
 congregation, Frederick county, Va.
 John Gray, Fredericksburg, Va.
 Solomon Allen, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Cortland Van Rensselaer, Albany, N. Y.
 Female Colonization Society of Georgetown, D. C.
 General John Hartwell Cocke, of Virginia
 Thomas Buffington, Guyandott, Va.
 Judge Burnett, of Ohio.
 Nicholas Brown, Providence, R. I.
 An association of Gentlemen in Kenhawa co. Va.
 Jacob Towson, of Williamsport, Md.
 E. C. Delavan, Albany, New York.
 Thomas C. Upham, Brunswick, Maine.
 Thomas Emmerson, Windsor, Vermont.
 Judge Porter, of New Orleans.
 Judge Workman, ditto
 John McDonogh ditto
 Auxiliary Colonization Society of Wilmington, Delaware.
 Hon. John Ker, of Louisiana
 John Linton, of Louisiana.
 D. I. Burr, Richmond, Va

Resolutions of the Board.

The following Resolutions in regard to a distribution of the African Repository and Colonial Journal, have recently been adopted by the Board of Managers.

Monday, Dec. 22d, 1828.

“Resolved, That after the 1st of March next the African Repository shall be sent to all such Clergymen as have this year taken up collections on or about the 4th of July for the Society, and shall be continued to them as long as they shall continue annually to take up collections.

“Resolved, That all the subscribers on the plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq. shall be also entitled to the work.

“Resolved, That all Life Members of the Society shall, if they request it, be entitled to the work for the period of three years.

“Resolved, That every Annual Subscriber to the Society, of ten dollars or more, shall also be entitled to the Repository.

“Resolved, That the Repository be sent to the Superintendent of each Sunday-School which may annually take up a collection for the Society.”

Form of a Constitution for an Auxiliary Society.

1st. This Society shall be called _____, and shall be auxiliary to the State Colonization Society, (where such exists) or to the American Colonization Society.

2d. The object to which it shall be exclusively devoted, shall be to aid the parent Institution at Washington, in the colonization of the Free People of colour of the United States on the coast of Africa—and to do this not only by the contribution of money, but by the exertion of its influence to promote the formation of other Societies.

3d. An annual subscription of _____ shall constitute an individual a member of this Society; and the payment, at any one time, of _____ a member for life.

4th. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, and _____ Managers; Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected annually by the Society.

5th. The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer, shall be *ex-officio* members of the Board of Managers.

6th. The Board of Managers shall meet to transact the business of the Society _____.

7th. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the Society, as well as take charge of its funds, and hold them subject to an order of the Board of Managers.

8th. The Secretary of the Society, shall conduct the correspondence under the direction of the Board of Managers, both with the parent Institution and other Societies.